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he proper effice at Washington, D. C. for a patent. He furhormore deposeth and asys that, to the best of his knowledge
and belief, he sinnes—having discovered its—possesses the secret
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Jos. C. GAYETTY.

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Bworn to before me, the 13th day of January, 1859.

James G. Coopen, Commissioner of Deeda.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT .- Well executed tens on the Union Bank of Troy are being extensively circu-

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1869.

TO GORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business intens for THE THEME Office should in all cases be addressed to Horack Greekey & Co.

We are printing the FOURTH EDITION of our AL MANAC, and are filling our orders as fast as possible. For table of contents see advertisement

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut met yesterday at New-Haven. The present officers were all renominated.

In Congress, yesterday, the SENATE referred to the Committee on the Judiciary a bill introduced by Mr. Seward, the object of which is to put a stop to the slave-trade by ferbidding any vessel to sail for the African coast without a clearance from the District-Attorney: empowering the President to hire ten steamers to cruise where it may be necessary, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the African points where Consuls shall reside and lawful commerce shall be carried on. One million dollars are appropriated. Mr. Simons introduced a resolution, which was laid over, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a plan for the increase of the revenue by means of specific instead of ad ralorem duties. Mr. Houston made a union-speech in reply to Iverson, who apologized for his remarks on Wednesday. Mr. Ward maintained that Texas was more strongly in favor of disunion than his colleagues supposed. After a rambling discussion on the Pacific Railroad, the Senste went into Executive

In the House, Mr. Sherman's motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Naval Committee was lost, the bill being referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill repealing the law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to chapge the names of vessels was passed. Mr. Cochrane's bill to cotify the Revenue laws awakened a discussion, opposition being made to it on the ground that it made changes in the existing laws.

Session.

We are in receipt of a week's later intelligence from Europe by the arrival of the steamship Niagara at Halifax. The screw steamer Weeer, of the safety of which doubts had been entertained, put into Queerstown on the 26th ult., leaking badly. She had experienced a terrible seven days' hurricane. The Emperor Napoleon has again pardoned Montalembert, and the editor of the Correspondant, and 164 other prisoners. It was reported that France has officially informed England of her support, if the latter adopts measures to counteract President Buchanan's policy with regard to Cuba, Mexico and Central America. A false alarm of fire in the Victoria Theater, Loadon, had caused a panic, and sixteen people were trampled to death. Mr. Irvine succeeds Mr. Erskine as Secretary of Legation at Washington, and the latter goes to Stockholm. The Spanish papers denounce Mr. Buchanan's Message in a tone of offended pride. There have been insurrectionary movements in Servia. Prince Alexander has been deposed, and Prince Milosch proclaimed in his stead. Cotton had declind Breadstuffs were dull. Consols closed at 96% @963.

We publish to-day at fall length the bill reported from the Serate Committee of Foreign Relations, upon which we made some comments yesterday. It is, as our readers will observe, a bill not for a limited, temporary, or special purpose, but to invest the President, as a part of the ordinary duties of his office, with the power of making war at his discretion upon "Mexico," "certain of the States " of Central America "-the bill does not say which States, though one would imagine that, in a case of this sort, a little precision would be desirable-and "occasionally" upon "those in South America." This attribute of making war at his discretion, is, we believe, the only prerogative of the Crown of England which the President of the United States does not already possess. This bill, within the modest compass of a few lines, gives him that power as to one hemisphere, and Mr. Mason will be ready, we suppose, to follow it up at the next session with a bill giving him the like power as to the other hemisphere.

The strong disposition of the slaveholders to extend and increase the authority of the Executive may be easily explained. Under the compromise provisions of the Federal Constitution for counting five slaves as equivalent for apportionment purposes to three white men, and for giving to all the States an equal vote in the Senate, the President may be chosen by a decidedly minority vote. Mr. Buchsnan was bimself so chosen. To increase the power of the President is, then, one of the contrivances of the negro-driving Democracy for increasing that power of the minority over the majority, upon which their hold upon the Federal Administration entirely depends.

Suppose it had been suggested to invest Washington or John Adams with such a power-what an outery would have been raised against it by the Democracy of which Jefferson was the leader! He would have considered it proof positive of the monarchical conspiracy in which he so fi-mly believed, and no doubt it would have figured largely in the resolutions of '98. Mr. Mason is, we believe-or at least enjoys the reputation of beingof the same family with the George Mason of the Federal Convention. How shamefully the Mason family has degenerated! With the Mason of to-day in our eye, we may, indeed, consider it a piece of national good fortune that neither Washington, Jefferson, Madison ner Monroe left any sons, though Washington has not wholly escaped disgrace in his collateral relative, who raises niggers for the market, peddles Mount Vernon canes, and sells to the ladies, at a good round price, the tomb and bones of his illustrious sucester. We wonder how Mr. Mason, after reporting such a bill, manages to sleep o'nights. Perhaps he consoles himself with the ides that the ghost of George Mason would scorn to appear to so degenerate a descendant.

The town has been shocked and excited within the last few days by a rumor of medical malprastice involving the death of a well-known citizen, the professional character, directly, of one eminent practitioner, and, indirectly, of two others held in high esteem as among the leading physicians of this city. The story has been told in various versions, both publicly and privately, gathering size, strength, and, form as it went from mouth to month, till from a vague tale it grew into a circumstantial parrative, or rather half a dozen circumstantial parratives, each tragic enough is detail and consequence to make the bed of a nervous patient | Beales was sent for. In the course of the week

shake under him with his quaking at the mere sight | Dr. Mott was called in. | The principal symptoms of an approaching doctor. We all, long ago, became accustomed, if not reconciled, to the possibility of being garroted in our evening walk; to the nightly danger of assassination in our houses; to the fear of "kauckles;" to the spprebension of slungshot: to the dread of vitriol; but when to the list of dangerous weapons is added the probang, the very nature and purpose of which is unknown to thousands, it is no wonder if we are beset with a new terror. Among the chances of a violent death we have contrived to preserve our equenimity and cling to the hope that we should die peacably in our beds. But when to such liability to a sudden taking off is added the chance of being killed by an unlucky hole through the throat, when submitting to be treated secundum ortem for bronchitis, larvegitis, or an elongated uvuls, it is not strange that our sore throated citizens should tremble for their windpipes and begin to doubt whether the daugers of disease have not a still more dreadful alternative in the greater dangers of attempted heating, and if such peril lies in treatment of the throat, why not in the bowels? if in the bowels, why not in the stomach? if in the stomach, why not in any of the nobler entrails? If Science is so evring, and the hands of surgeons so uncertain as to kill where it is the purpose to save-to stab a vital organ with a fatal and cruel wound, where it is only meant to manipulate a membrane, it is eminently proper that the public mind should become aroused, and ask with some auxiety, and even with some indignation, if there really be no balm in Gilead, no physician there. It is our pleasant duty to allay these fears, if a plain state ment of the real facts in this case can do so; to satisfy the public that the probing is not a weapon of offense, and that pobody has died from a bole in the windpipe, made from the igside. The apprehension, indeed, that death may ensue from a severed tractea is still well-founded, but the meision most me made, as heretefore in all reported cases, through the outer cuticle. The apprehension of the possibility of such an occurrence, under our pres ent organization of society, we will not undertake

Dr. Horace Green of this city has, for about twenty years past, made the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs a specialité, and has won deserved fame, both in this country and Europe, for the success of his method, and his valuable contributions in a department of medical science where h therto the helplessness of the profession bad been its repreach His great merit may be briefly stated -as we cannot undertake to enter here upon any elaborate discussion or description of his systemto be an assertion of the imperative necessity of the topical application of therapeutic agents in such diseases, and a persistent treatment in accordance with that theory, by means of one or two simple instruments peculiarly adapted to the object simed at. It is not improper to say that in New-York only -where the prophet is in his own country-has there ever been any serious hesitation, on the part of his professional brethren, to recognize the immense value of this treatment in affections of the throat and lungs, and the credit due to Dr. Green for its first publication, the ability with which he has advocated it, and his skill in using it. Everywhere else, where medical science is most advanced, it is almost universal, especially in Paris, the seat of medical learning, where it is followed to a point not yet reached in this country. And even in this city, where it is folly to attempt to conceal the fact that local professional jealousy has stood somewhat in the way, this top cal treatment is common among the best physicians.

to allay.

The instruments used by Dr. Green are the probang and the catheter. The probang-the terrible weapon with which, it is said, so much mischief has been done lately-is simply a thin piece of smooth, flexible whalebone of about ten or twelve inches in length, curved toward the end, to which is firmly attached a bit of sponge about the size of a filbert. With this simple and perfeetly barmless instrument, an application of solution of nitrate of silver is made to the throat or tractes. It is done as easily by a skulful and experienced operator, as a gunner wipes the in-ide of his cun with his sponge, and is done with as little probability, almost as little possibility, of injury to the passage so moistened, in the one case as in the other. This simple application has probably been made to midions of human throats, certainly to more than a hundred thousand, in this city within the last five and twenty years, without irjurious effect. Whether it has always been beneficial or not, is another question, and not at all pertinent to the present inquiry. has not been injurious; in the nature of things, it is hardly possible it should be, as a merely mechanical operation. The instrument is a soft sponge. on the end of a stick of whalebone, bending and arrested at the least resistance; the passage in which it is inserted is the firm wall of the throat, and the firm cartilage of the traches. To any man of ordinary common sense-if not a physician, with a theory to support or a practice to defend-it would be perfectly evident at first sight of this little stick and sponge, if he is acquainted with the anatomy of the human throat, that it would be exceedingly difficult to do any barm with it, even with the worst intentions. The only supposable case in which it seems capable of mischief is where a malicious operator should leave it sticking in the windpipe of his patient. We should not, in such

case, like to answer for the consequences. The catheter is an instrument quite as harm'ess as the probing. It is a flexible tube through which, when inserted into the windpipe, a solution may be injected into either lung, according to the will of the operator. Whether this can be dese, we know is a mooted question, which this is not the place to discuss. When the instrument is inserted, however, it goes either into the traches or the esophsgus. If it has ever injured the traches, then, of course, it can go into it, and that question is settled. If it can only go isto the esophagus, then, of course, it has never injured the traches. But wherever it goes, it can do no more harm in either passage than in other parts of the body where its use is common. Such is the mechanical treatment of Dr. Green, and such the instruments he uses. With his therapeutic philosophy the case, in its present aspect, has nothing to do.

From about the middle of October to the middle of December Mr. Samuel S. Whitney was under treatment by Dr Green. Once during that time the catheter was used; at all other times the probang. The last time he was at Dr. Green's office was on the 14th of December, and when the attempt was made to use the sponge, as usual, the nationt arrested the progress of the instrument at the opening of the windpipe, exclaiming that "it "burt him," as is very commonly done by nervous patients. A second attempt to introduce the probang was not made. Mr. Whitney returned home. and that night, complaining much of his throat. Dr.

presented, as we understand, were great discress is the throat and great inflation of the body celled by medical men emphysema, and caused, in this case, by air filling the cellular tissue. In a week the patient died. Dr. Green, however, was not notified of his death; nor was he called in to see his patient during his last illness. That probably was the will of the family. But he was not, nor was any friend of his, on his behalf, invited to be present at the past mertem examination which was made by the attending physicians, a disregard of professional courtesy as well as of common fairness, which we doubt not those gentlemen must, by this time, most sincerely regret. For, before the death of Mr. Whitney, rumor had put on her sandals, and the name dimittis had not been said for the dead, ere she had whispered to thousands of people that the unfortunate gentleman had died from a perforation of the windpipe, inflicted by Dr. Green. The emphasema was easily accounted for on this supposition, as the air was supposed to have rushed torough the hole made by the probang into the trunk. The death would seem shocking enough at any rate: but this painful inflation lent to it a new horror. Where the story originated we, of course, cannot pretend to say; but, baving gained currency and credence, and apparently on good authority, it must have been a source of regret to the attending physicians, when the post mortem examination revealed the real cause of death, that they had failed to extend the usual professional courtesy to Dr. Green in a case where perhaps even more than his professional reputation

Had Dr. Green's method of operating, and the

instruments used by him, been generally understord-and we hope we have made those points clear to our readers-the idle tale of death from the cause alleged could never have been believed. But, unfortunately, ignorance and prejudice combined to make it cretible. Nor will it be now an easy task to discredit it, for intolerance and stupidity are hard to conquer. But the post mortem examination ought to kill such a tale past all resurrection, and we cannot withhold our surprise that the gentlemen who have that document in their possession should withhold it from the public. when they know toat its appearance would allay the public excitement, and do justice to a professional brother, so far, at least, as regards the story of the probang. That examination showed that there was no lesion whatever in Mr. Whitney's windpipe; it showed also that on one side, and a little behind the wind-pipe, was an abscess as large as a large egg-and such an abscess in that particular spot, we are informed by surgeons, is sure to cause death by suffocation unless lanced in season; and it also showed that in one of the lungs was another abscess, which had esten through the walls of that organ into the cellular tissuea fact quite enough to account for the emphysema; for, through such an orifice the air would naturally escape, as the difficulty of breathing through the windpipe, from the pressure of the abscess there upon it, became greater and greater. Such are the facts established by the post mortem examination. If the public should be naturally indignant that an unnecessary draught has been made upon their credulity and sympathy, they have only to thank those who have permitted them to be so long deceived. Perhaps, at the meeting of the Academy of Medicine, next week, some light may be shed upon the long suppression of so interesting a document. In the mean time, it is safe to be lieve that Mr. Whitney died a natural death, and if any of us shall see a surgeon approaching us with catheter or probang, we may be sure he carries no fatel weapon, and submit to an operation with

Gov. Newell of New-Jersey, in his annual mes sage, expresses himself as follows respecting the

either without fear of a speedy death.

Quarantine: "The Executive of New-York, in his recent message to the Legulature of that State, expresses the hope that New-Jersey may yet be induced to allow the New-York Quarantine to be removed to Sandy Hook. A Committee of our last Legislature, after having thoroughly reviewed the proposed measure in all it bearings, gave it, in a most able report, their em phatic and unqualified condemnation. This report was unanimously sustained by the Legislature, and their action has been cordially sanctioned by our

"I had hoped, after the courteous reception which was extended to the Commissioners who were delegated to present the application to our Legislature, and the decided action taken by that body, that no effort would again be made to obtain for it a favorable consideration. But since our determination foes not appear to have been fully understood, I am coestrained again to declare—and I do a with the highest difficial. again to declare—and I do so with the highest official sad personal respect for the Chief Magistrate of New-York, and with a most sincere desire for the welfare of the citizens of that great State—that, in my judgment, no circumstances can possibly arise which will ever induce the Legislature or the people of New-Jersey to give their consent that this numitigated nuisance shall be ever located within our borders."

This seems to us alike deficient in neighborly feeling and enlightened self-interest. Gov. Newell entirely forgets the fact that the Quarantine is no less necessary to New-Jersey than to New-York, and that the welfare and prosperity of the two are indissolubly united. It is just as indispensable that Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and Elizabethtown should be protected against contagious diseases from abroad as that such protection should be provided for New York and Brooklyn. This being the case, it is difficult to understand on what grounds Gov. Newell pronounces an institution of such necessity and utility an unmitgated nuisance. It would be quite as reasonable to condemn as a nuisance the house that shelters you against the inclemency of the weather, or the lightning-rod that renders harmless the deadly stroke of electricity, or the metallic roof and shutters that guard a warehouse against fire, or any other device by which man protects himself against the malign forces of nature. Equally destitute of sound logic appears to us the refusal of Sandy Hook as the site for the Quarantine, which Gov. Newell puts forth with so much emphasis. That locality s, by universal consent, the most appropriate for the purpose which can be found on the Bay of New-York. It is a sandy point, which must forever be valueless for any other use. Situated conveniently to ships entering the Bay, it stretches so far out into the ocean, and is so remote, both from the main shore of New Jersey and Staten Island, that no infection could ever be wafted from it to either. Under these circumstances, the attitude of the New-Jersey Government in the premises hardly has the dignity of the traditional dog in the manger; but rather resembles that of the person who became famous by biting off his own nose to spite some one else.

A young girl, formerly a slave in North Carolina. was some time since purchased by her father, and taken to Liberia, of which colony the father was a recident. The father having died, and the girl, being left in a strange land, wishes, it is said, to go back to her North Carolina mistress. The North

Carolina Legislature has a bill before it reducing ber to Slavery, and The Union and other Pro-Slavery prints are shouting over this case as proring that the condition of Slavery is by no means so bad as it is commonly represented.

There does undoubtedly now and then occur a case in which a redeemed or runaway slave voluntarily returns to Siavery; perhaps one case to ten thousand in which slaves run away at all hazards. There is undoubtedly quite as large a proportion of white people unable or unwilling provide for themselves, who readily would, if the law allowed it, subject themselves by their own act to servitude. But it will not do to press too far the consequences to be drawn from these exceptional cases. Allowing to them all possible weight, all they prove is this: That for one person, say, in ten thousand, both black and white, slavery is better than freedom, We must take into account, also, in these cases, the power of habit, as to which the Duke of Welington used to say that it was not only nature, but ten times nature. During the times of the Indian wars, there were repeated instances of children carried off by the Indians, and who had grown up among them, whom no persuasions, after the restoration of peace, could induce to return to their parents; while others who were taken back, partly by entreaties and partly by force, seized the first opportunity to run away and to return to the Indians. But would it not be pressing matters rather too far to urge these cases as affording unanswerable proof that the hardships of savage life had been growly exaggerated, and that white people captives among the Irdians were, on the whole, better off than they would have been at home ?

THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH:

From Washington.

From Our Own Corresp WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859. The Senate was crowded to-day to hear Gen. Heuston's reply to Mr. Iverson. He made an admirable speech defending the Union, which, he said, he was for without an if or a but, vindicating the North from the charge of encroschment on the South, justifying his opposition to the Lecompton and Nebraska acts, for which latter measure he severely rebuked Judge Douglas, and concluded by comparing Mr. Iverson's attack upon him to the kick which the live ass gave the dead lion. The galleries repeatedly applauded his defense of the

Mr. Iverson, in reply, handsomely spologized for his remarks vestesday.

In the House, Mr. Sherman's motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Naval Committee, was defeated by party pressure upon the Demo erats, and a misapprehension among some Republicans of the real issue involved. The friends of Mr. Phelps declared openly that he would resign the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means unless the Navy bill was withheld from the Naval Committee. Although up to this morning that Committee had been unanimous in its demand for the reference, party pressure was so great that Messrs. Corning, Winslow and Hawkins dodged the vote. The motion to reconsider will probably be made te-morrow morning by some one of the Republicans who voted under a misapprehension. The President has declared himself decidedly

pposed to the organization of Colona. He fears the creation of another Free State there.

The Treasury is absolutely bankrupt. Capt. Meigs was unable to pay to-day the money due upon the Capitol extension. The Committee on Ways and Means will not be able to report any remedy for many days. They have asked the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject, which will be transmitted to them at their next meeting, on Saturday. Nevertheless, there was general opposition from the Democrats this merning to Senator Simmons's resolution requiring Secretary Cobb to transmit to the Senate a plan for e increase of the revenue, in accordance with the recommendations of the President's Message. In all probability the Administration will be obliged to ask authority to reissue Treasury notes.

William S. McCarthy, Senator from Indiana, arrived last night. Proceedings will be immediately instituted against Messrs. Bright and Fitch, the Senatorial squatters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13 1859. Mesers. McKibbin and Adrain, the friends of Mr. Montgomery, and Messrs. Lane and Niblack, the friends of Mr. English, having, by consent of the parties, examined fully into the facts and circumstances at-tending the late difficulty between them, have come to the conclusion that, while Mr. English evidently acted the conclusion that, while Mr. English evidently acted under the impression that an insult had been offered him, calling for resentment, yet the evidence does not show that any insult had been offered which authorized the violence he used; and he having expressed to Mr. Montgomery his deep regret for what he had done, the triends of these parties think this apology sufficient, and have naturally accepted the terms as a final ad-

netment of the difficulty.

A private dispatch from a trustworthy source in New-Orleans states, on the authority of information from Mexico, that Gen. Miramon was elected Presi-dent by only four majority over Robies, and adias that it is uncertain whether Miramon will accept the office. While Juarez is represented as firm at Vera Cruz, nothing is said about the Liberals having taken Jalapa and Cordova.

The result of the contest between Gen. Norris and

Reany, Nestie & Co., for the contract for the ma-chinery of the sloop-of-war at Philadelphia is, that the latter is to retain the contract heretofore awarded. Senator Sidell, in The Union of this morning, replies to the card of Senator Douglas, saying:

There is a paragraph in it, which fairly admits the construe-on that he has demonred me in Chicago as a calumnilator, on anthority of a statement imputed to Dr. Brahard, without er calling on him to learn whether there was any foundation; his charge, when the event proves that Dr. Brahard, if called no, would have shown the whole story a fabrication."

Mr. Slidell states the facts and circumstances der which he made his publication of the 18th De-"In my judgment, they formed a very sufficient warrant for the declaration contained in it, that Mr. Douglas had authorized and countenanced anonymous attacks on me through persons officiating as his private socretary."

XXXVth CONGRESS . . . Second Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1859.

[To SENATORS.—It is respectfully suggested to Senators that their voices are inaudible in the gallery, when pitched in the same key they were wont to use in the old Chamber. This especially the case during the morning hour, when, their voice failing to reach the terro cercato—the exacted circle assigned to the presenthe business seems to be transacted in dumb show, and the proceedings have the uppearance of a not very expressive пе.-Кигоптив. This morning, after prayer and the reading of the

A large number of memorials and resolutions in rela-

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) introduced a bill amending the existing acts on the slave-trade, which is as fol

As Acr in addition to the acts which prohibit the Slave-trad Be it caacted, &c.. Thus in addition to the armed vessels now employed in the service of the United States, the President be, and he is hereby authorized, to ergage any number tot exceeding ten steam ves-sels, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and to cause them to be manned, scaled and equipped, and to be employed to cruise on any

of the coasts of the United States or Territories of the coasts of the United States or Territories thereof, on the coast of Cuba er coast of Africa, or elsewhere, where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the slave-trade by citizess or residents of the United States, is contravention of the acts of Congress prohibiting the same; and the sid steam vessels shall be deemed for the time being to belong to the Navy, and shall be commanded by effects of the Navy, and shall be employed with the same powers and for the same duties, and subject to the same directions as the armed vessels of the Navy. same powers and for the same duties, and subject to the same directions as the armed values of the Navy, neder the act cettiled an act, in addition to the acts probabiling the slave-rade, approved March 3, 1819; and the officers and men employed therein shad be entitled to bare, in like cases, the same prize moneys and bounties as we by law allowed to the officers and men belonging to the Navy and employed under the act test mentioned. Section 2 enacts, &c., that the bounty authorized by the third rection of said act to be paid in certain cases.

section 2 charte, that the begand in certain cases, shall, instead of \$25, be \$500, payable on the as accorditions and in the manner as centioned in said act. Section 3 enacts that when any citizen or other terson shall lodge information with the Attorney of a District, or of any State or Territory, as the case may

District, or of any State or Territory, as the case may be, that any negro, mulatro or person of color, has been imported therein contrary to the provisions of such case made and provided, or having been so imported into any other district, shall be brought into such district, it shall be the duty of said Attorney orthwith to sue out and obtain from the Judge of the Circuit Court a warrant authorizing and directing the Marshal to find and bring before the Judge or Commissioner such negro, mulatte or other person of color, wherever he may be found, together with the person in whose custody he may be, or who may have detained him ander any claim or preteuse whatever; and such Judge or be found, together with the person in whose cuticely he may be, or who may have detained him under
any claim or pretense whatever; and such Judge or
Commissioner shall examine the matter unmediately
upon the reture of said warrant; and if it shall be
ascertained by him that such negro, mulatto or other
person of color has been brought to contrary to the
true intent and meaning of the acts in such case
made and provided, then such Judge or Commissioner shall direct the Marshall of said
district to such regro, mulatto, or other person
of color into his custody for asfek-eping, subject to
the order of the President of the United States; and
the informer who shall have lodged the information
shall be entitled to receive, over and above the potion of the pensities accruing to him by the provisions
of the acts in such case made and provided, a bounty
of \$250 for each and every negro, mulatto, or person
of color, who shall have been delivated to the one
tody of the Marshall; and the Secretary of the Treuury is hereby authorized and required to pay, of color, who shall have been delivered ict; the onetody of the Marshal; and the Secretary of the Treasmy is hereby authorized and required to pay,
or cause to be pand, the aforesaid bounty upon toe
certificate of the Clerk of the Court for the District
where the proceedings may have been had, with the
seal of the officer thereto sancaed, stating the number
of negroes, mulatoes, or persons of color, so delivered; and it shall further be the duty of said Judge
or Commissioner, on finding the probable cause, to
commit into custody the person in waose custody such
negroes, mulatoes or persons of color, sore found, for
treal according to law—provided, that any person aggrieved may appeal to the Circuit Court from such
order directing the delivery of such negro, mulatte, or person of color, on executing a band
to the United States in the peculity of \$1,000,
with soreties to be approved by the Judge or Com aissioner for each of such negroes, mulattoes or persons
of color, conditional to return them to the Marshal
with all the cests, if such appeal shall be determined
against him; and such appeal shall be tried by a Jury,
if either party shall so require.

Section 4 enacts, that it shall be lawful for any Legislature of any State to pass laws prohibiting the foreign or African slave-trade within its limits, and to declare and cuforce anch penalties, forfeitores and punishments therefor as it shall deem expedient; provided,
that such laws shall be compatible with the Constitution of the United States, and do not any way defeat,
modify or counteract the laws of the United States.

Section 5 cenacts, that no vessel shall hereafter asial
or depart from any port or place within the United
States, for any place or port of the co- st of Africa, untin face remarked to where the united States, and
tin for the United States and do not any way defeat,
modify or counteract the laws of the United States,

Section 5 cenacts, that no vessel shall hereafter and
or depart from any port or place within the Unite

Attorney shall cause one search and examination to be made of said vessel, to be continued until her actual departure, to ascertain whether she is designed directly or indirectly to be engaged in the Africas Savetrade. Every vessel clearing or fitted out or departing or attempting to depart from the United States, is viciation of this act, shall be forfeited, with her equipment, stores, etc., to the United States; nor shall any vessel belonging to say ditten or resident of the United States on any pretext depart from any foreign port or country to the Coast of Africa, when said vessel shall have been sold after her departure for a the United States, without first returning to the United States and being duly registered anew in some part of the United States.

Section 6 enacts that the Secretary of the Treasury

part of the United States.

Section 6 enacts that the Secretary of the Treasury have power to designate such ports and places on the Coast of Africa as ships and versals belonging in whole or part to the citizens or residents of the United States may visit for the purposes of trade and other communication, and such vessels shall visit such ports and places and no other; and at every such port and place here shall be a Consul of the United States, and it hall be his right and duty to go on board every such here shall be a Consul of the United States, and it hall be his right and duty to go on board every such vessel arriving there, and examine the same, and if he shall find her engaged, prepared, or intended to be engaged in the slave-trade, or if the commander shall be gleet or refuse to submit the vessel to such isoperation, it shall be the duty of the Consul to publish such vessel as engaged in a contraband trate, and such vessel, efficers and crew shall lose and forfeit all claim to any protection by the United States in all cases whatever.

Section 7 enacts, that all laws heretofore passed which are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.
Section 8 enacts, that a million of dollars, or so

thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated to secure the execution of this act.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. KENNEDY (Md.) introduced a bill to establish a line of steamers between American and British ports. Referred.

orts. Referred.
Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) introduced a resolution, and Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) introduced a resolution, and asked for its immediate consideration, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare a plas for raising revenue adequate to meet the ordinary expenses of Government by the imposition of specific instead of ad raisonum duties; also, to supply a schedule containing all needful information on the subject of specific duties.

containing all needful information on the subject of specific duties.

The resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

The point resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to pay the salaries of the Ministers to the Argentine Contederation, Costa Rica and Hondaras was taken up and passed—43 against 6.

Mr. HOUSTON (Texas) made a feeling reply to Mr. Iverson's remarks of yesterday. He defended the consistency of his antecedents, and said if divotion to the Union has caused his political immolation, he gloried in it as the proudest moment of his lite. The offices he had held sufficed for his ambitton, and so me of them had been attained through scenes of anguish he had beld sufficed for his ambition, and some of them had been attained through scenes of anguish and peril. He would relieve Mr. Iverson's mind as to his (Houston's) having any aspirations for office. He would not a scept a nomination if it were offered by all the political parties. He had higher, nobler, tenderer dutes. His lifejond been extanded to 65 years, 45 of which, devoted to the service obia country, entitled him to an honorable directory. Having performed all his duties with fidelity, he wished to retire to his hamble home, where the absence of wealth best suited his rogged nature. He concluded with severe but goodnatured remarks, eliciting loud applause in the galieries, which the President promptly stopped.

Mr. IVERSON said a few words in generous apology.

Mr. WARD took occasion to refer to the position of the party in Texas, with a view to show that that State was more in favor of disunion than Mr. Houston

apposed.

A discorrive debate then ensued on the Pacific Railroad bill, the pending question being Mr. Bigher's amendment to locate the eastern terminus between parallel 37 and 437 and

Mr. COLLAMER spoke in opposition to the South-Mr. BRODERICK and Mr. CLARK supported the

Mr. DOUGLAS spoke against excluding any section of the country by limiting the paralels.

Without taking a vote upon the question the Senate went into Executive session, and upon the opening of the doors adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. CURRY (Als.) it was resolved hat the Secretary of the Navy furnish the number of chaplains appointed in the Navy, the religious denominations to which they belong, whether chaplains are required to wear gowns, wasther any particular form of divine service is required, and whether there is any evidence that the Epi coppal Littany is used.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON (Als.) the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to send for personal and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, is relation to the charges against Judge Irwin of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Ky.) asked leave to introduce a bill for the construction of a railroad from the Galf of Mexicot to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) objected, insisting on the regular order of business, his design being by this mears to have an opportunity to report the bill for the confroversy relative to the reference of the Navel Appropriation bill was cented by sending it is the Committee of the Waole on the State of the On motion of Mr. CURRY (Als.) it was resolved

Nava Appropriation bill was ended by sending it is the Committee of the Whole on the State of the

Mr. HOUSTON inquired of Mr. John Cohran